

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Syllabuses in the Histories of India and England including Civics.

READ—

Government Order No. E. 5303-5—Edn. 61-23-57, dated 31st March 1927, approving the syllabuses for the several subjects of the S.S.L.C. Examination.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. E. 1. 1203-38 of 1932-33, dated 20th September 1932, from the Director of Public Instruction, forwarding for approval revised syllabuses in the Histories of India and England including Civics, for the High School Classes, the same being adopted in all the High Schools with effect from the academical year 1933-34, so that the S.S.L.C. Public Examination according to the new syllabuses may be held from the year 1936, as resolved by the S.S.L.C. Board at their meetings held on 5th November 1930, 16th May 1931, 13th November 1931 and 8th June 1932.

ORDER NO. E. 1658—EDN. 138-32-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 12TH NOVEMBER 1932.

Approved. The syllabuses as approved by Government are appended to this order.

H. V. RAMASVAMI,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

APPENDIX.

SYLLABUSES IN HISTORIES AND CIVICS FOR THE S.S.L.C. COURSE.

FOURTH FORM.

I. HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

(One period per week).

For Kannada candidates—Kannada Edition of Tout Book II up to 1485; only the outstanding events to be treated.

For English candidates—British History in Outline as treated in John Fennimore's "Story of the English People."

FIFTH FORM.

(One period per week).

1. Condition of England at the beginning of the Tudor period.

2. Henry the VII—

(i) Growth of King's Power.

(ii) Marriage alliances and their importance.

3. Henry the VIII—

(a) Foreign Policy—Balance of Power—Part played by Wolsey—Results.

(b) Reformation—

(i) On the Continent and (ii) In England.

(c) The Progress of Reformation in England during the Tudor period—Elizabethan Church Settlement.

4. Elizabeth—

Relations with France, Scotland and Spain—The Armada—its defeat and consequences.

5. The main characteristics of the Tudor period.
 - (i) Personal rule of the Tudors.
 - (ii) Voyages and discoveries—Beginning of the British Trade and Colonization.
 - (iii) Growth of Learning
 - (iv) Relations with Scotland and Ireland.
6. The struggle between the King and the Parliament for Supremacy.
 - A.—I Stage—Reigns of James I and Charles I.
 - (i) Events leading to the Civil War.
 - (ii) Civil War and its results.
 - B.—II Stage—The Commonwealth and the Protectorate.
 - The Policy of Cromwell—
 1. Domestic, 2. Religious, 3. Foreign.
 - C. III Stage—The Restoration and the Revolution, 1688.
7. Growth of British Trade Colonization.

SIXTH FORM.

(One period per week).

1. Revolution Settlement.
2. Later Stuarts—William and Anne.
 - (i) Struggle with Spain and France.
 - (ii) Union with Scotland.
 - (iii) Constitutional Changes.
3. George I and II—
 - (i) Jacobite Revolt of '15 and '45.
 - (ii) The Long Whig Rule and Walpole.
 - (iii) The period of Wars—Austrian Succession War, Pitt and Seven Years' War.
 - (iv) Constitutional Development—The Cabinet and the Prime Minister.
4. George III—
 - (i) Personal Rule.
 - (ii) The American War of Independence.
 - (iii) The French Revolution.
 - (a) Revolutionary Wars. (Summary Treatment).
 - (b) Napoleonic Wars. The Ministry of Younger Pitt.
 - (iv) Industrial Revolution.
5. The Irish question in the 18th and the 19th Centuries.
6. The period of Reforms—Parliamentary, Social, Economic and Religious.
7. The Eastern Question—The Crimean War.
8. Growth of Greater Britain—Canada, Australia, South Africa and India.
9. The Great Ministries of the Victorian Era Peel, Palmerston, Gladstone and Disraeli.
10. The Great War—The League of Nations.

Books recommended:—

For Students of V and VI Forms—

English Candidates—Fout's History of Great Britain, Book II.

Kannada Candidates— Do do

(Kannada Edition).

For Teachers' Reference—

1. History of England (1485-1900) by Sharp.

2. Groundwork of British History by Townsend and Martin.

FOURTH FORM.

II. HISTORY OF INDIA.

Two Terms. (Two periods per week).

1. Geography of India and its influence on the course of History.
2. Early inhabitants of India; the Dravidians and their Civilization—The Aryans in the Vedic and Epic Periods. The Caste System, its advantages and disadvantages.
3. History of India from 600 B. C. to 323 B. C., Buddhism and Jainism—The early History of Magadha, the Persian and the Greek Invasions.
4. India under the Mauryas—Chandragupta, the first Historical Emperor of India. Asoka and Buddhism. Asoka's Administrative System.
5. The Coming of the Sakas and the Kushans—Kanishka and Buddhism.
6. India under the Guptas—The invasion of the Huns. The Golden age of the Guptas. Harsha and the Kingdom of Kanauj.
7. Mediaeval Hindu Kingdoms—(i) the Rajaputs; (ii) the Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas; (iii) the Tamil Kingdoms of the South.
8. Social, Political, Economic and Cultural aspects of the Hindu Period—the great religious and social reformers.

THE MAHOMEDAN PERIOD.

1. Islam and its founder—The early Mahomedan Invaders, Causes of the Muslim Victories.
2. India under the Afghan Dynasties.
 - (a) The Slave Dynasty.
 - (b) The Khiljies—Alauddin, the First Mahomedan Emperor of India.
 - (c) The Thughlaks—The rise of the independent kingdoms of the Deccan, Bahamani and the Vijayanagara kingdoms.
 - (d) The Sayyeds and Lodis—First Battle of Panipat, Causes of the downfall of the Afghan Dynasty.
3. The Moghul Period—
 - (a) Baber, the founder of the Moghul Dynasty.
 - (b) Humayun—Sher Shah and his administration.
 - (c) Akbar—Extension of the Moghul Empire. His Greatness.
 - (d) Jehangir and Shahjahan—The early European Traders in India.
 - (e) Aurangzeb—The rise of the Mahrattas under Shivaji. Beginning of the downfall of the Moghul Empire.
4. The Mahratta Confederacy, Success of Sivaji, The First three Peshwas, The Third Battle of Panipat and its consequences.
5. India under the Mahomedan Rulers, Administration, Architecture, Art and Literature.

FIFTH FORM.

First term—(two periods per week).

1. *British Period.*—India's Commerce with the West from the earliest times, the early European Traders, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the English and the French; the three Carnatic Wars, the conquest of Bengal—Clive; his Reforms in Bengal, his achievements.
2. *Warren Hastings.*—His reforms, regulating act and its defects; History of the Mahrattas from 1761 and the First Mahratta War, the First and Second Mysore Wars.
3. *Pitt's India Bill.*—Lord Cornwallis, the permanent Revenue Settlement and its effects; the Third Mysore War.
4. *Wellesley.*—The Subsidiary alliances; the Fourth Mysore War; the Second Mahratta War; Lord Minto and his treaties with Foreign Powers.
5. *Lord Hastings.*—Last Mahratta War and the fall of the Mahratta Power. The Nepali War, Suppression of the Pindarees; Bentinck, his annexations and Reforms.

6. *Dalhousie*.—His Reforms, the Doctrine of Lapse, his annexations, the first (Lord Amherst) and the Second Burmese Wars, Rise of Sikh Power, in the Punjab, the two Sikh Wars, the Great Mutiny, its effects on the system and the Policy of the Government.

7. *The Russian Menace*. The three Afghan Wars and the formation of the North-West Frontier Province.

8. Progress of India under the Viceroys :—

(i) *Political*.—Ilbert Bill and the Local Self-Government, the awakening of the National consciousness, growth of Representative Institutions, the part played by the National Congress, Minto, Morley, and Montford Reforms, The Great War and the growth of National consciousness, Agitation for Dominion Status, the Round Table Conference.

(ii) *Economic*.—Development of Railways, Industries, Mines, Plantations and Trade, Famine Relief.

(iii) *Educational*.—Wood's despatch, Rise of Universities in India.

SIXTH FORM.

(One period a week during the I term and two periods per week in the II Term).

Special Period.—One of the three periods, viz., Pre-musalman, Mahomedan and Moghul Periods, and the British Period to be prescribed each year.

Books recommended:—

a. For Students—

For IV and V. Forms.

For English Candidates—School History of India by K. A. Veeraraghavachar.

For Kannada Candidates— do do
(Kannada Edition.)

For VI Form—

For English Candidates—

1. Pre-musalman Period, K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar's History of India.
2. Mahomedan and Moghul Periods—Second book in the above Series by Kohli.
3. British Period by Rushbrook Williams.

For Kannada Candidates—

Translation of the above books.

For Teachers' Reference:—

1. Thompson's Senior History of India.
2. M. S. Ramaswamy Iyengar's History of India.
3. School History of India, by P. A. Wadia.
4. A History of India by Shafat Ahamed Khan.

FIFTH FORM.

III. CIVICS.

II Term—(Two periods per week.)

1. *Mysore*.—Area, population and its distribution; Administrative Divisions; His Highness the Resident, and the Viceroy.

2. *India*.—Area, population and its distribution; British India and Indian States, the place of India in the Empire; the Secretary of State and his Council; Indian Federation.

Geographical and Cultural Unity of India; variety of natural resources, people, languages, religion and grades of civilization. Bonds of union, local contiguity, economic interests, social environments and institutions, political associations, fairs, festivals and other evidences of common life.

The heritage of India in respect of social and economic institutions, industry and commerce, art and literature, positive sciences and philosophy.

The heritage of India in respect of political life, institutions and ideals.

3. *The British Commonwealth*.—Area component parts, Governments of Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia and South Africa. Imperial Conferences.

4. Functions of Government—

- (i) Legislation—Civil, Criminal, Social and Economic.
- (ii) Justice—Punishment, prevention, reformation. The High Courts.
- (iii) Defence—The Indian Army and its history; the weak spots of India; the navy; the air force; nationalization and conscription. The Police.
- (iv) Development—Principles of taxation, encouragement of industries, thrift and co-operation, trade and transport. Currency, weights and measures.
- (v) Education—Collegiate, Secondary and Elementary. Public Libraries.
- (vi) Sanitation—Hospitals, Health Offices, Child Welfare.
- (vii) Services—Railways, Posts, Telegraphs, Public Works.
- (viii) Social betterment—Famine Relief, Poor Law, Labour and Leisure Problems. Housing of the Working classes, etc.
- (ix) Amenities—Parks, Museums, Festivals.
- (x) Nationalism—Preservation and propagation of National culture and ideals.
- (xi) Internationalism—The maintenance of relations with other States.

SIXTH FORM.

I Term—(One period per week).

1. International relationship—The League of Nations, Congresses and Conferences.
2. Structure of Government—
 - (a) *Central Government*—Viceregal Council, Council of State, Legislative Assembly; Central and Provincial subjects; Heads of Revenue and Expenditure; the Budget, Taxations and Loans. Progress towards responsible Government.
 - (b) *Provincial Government*—Major and Minor Provinces; the Governor, Councilors and Ministers—Their Departments; Legislative Council; Heads of Revenue and Expenditure; Provincial Autonomy and its limits.
 - (c) *Local Governments*—District Boards and Municipalities, Unions, Village Panchayets, their functions; control of Government over Local Bodies.
 - (d) *Structure and Functions of the Government in Mysore*—The Dewan and the Executive Council; the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly; History and working of Local Bodies and Institutions.
3. Citizenship—
 - (a) Rights of person, property, association, and expression of opinion; franchise. Limitations of the rights. Representation and association with the Government.
 - (b) Duties of Co-operation in maintaining the reign of Law; Loyalty; payment of taxes; relation of duties to rights.
 - (c) The Civic conscience and its development; social service and opportunities for it in India and Mysore. Co-operative and Scout Movements.

Books recommended :—

For Students—

1. Elementary Civics and Administration by Man Mohan.

or

Departmental Publication. (To be published).

For Teachers—

1. Kamala Lectures by Hon'ble V. S. S. Sastry.
2. Civics by R. Mukharjee. (Longmans).
3. Introduction to Civics and Politics by Puntambekar.
4. Indian Constitution by Sir T. B. Sapru.

District Board Elections.

No. L. 3479—L. B. 132-32-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH NOVEMBER 1932,
FROM

H. V. RAMASVAMI, ESQ., M.A., B.L.,
General Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

TO

The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

SUBJECT.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS IN A GENERAL CONSTITUENCY OF THE DISTRICT BOARD.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. A. 3-1379—32, dated 13th October 1932, soliciting instructions as to whether individuals paying in the aggregate Rs. 25 as assessment on account of land revenue and brought under the khates prepared under the Records of Rights Rules may also be included in the list of voters to be prepared for the ensuing District Board elections, I am directed to state that according to section 3 (17) of the Land Revenue Code, the Registered occupant is the occupant whose name is authorizedly entered in the Government Records. Under the Record of Rights Regulation, the hissas of the person in actual possession of the land (i.e., the Anubhavadar) are brought under his name in the Record of Rights. Thus his name is authorizedly entered in the records, and the actual owner or Anubhavadar becomes the Registered Occupant. Further, according to section 2 of this Regulation, where its provisions have been extended to any area, the provisions of the Land Revenue Code inconsistent therewith are to be deemed to have been modified and the Anubhavadar therefore becomes the Registered occupant and the kate also has to be prepared in his name. In these circumstances, I am to state that wherever the Record of Rights Regulation has been introduced, it is the occupant according to that Regulation, i.e., the Anubhavadar whose name is entered in the Record of Rights and who pays land revenue of not less than Rs. 25 that will be entitled to vote.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

H. V. RAMASVAMI,

Secretary to Government,
General Department.

Memo No. L. 3480-86, dated 18th November 1932.

Copy of the above, is forwarded, with compliments, to the Deputy Commissioners of other Districts, for information and guidance.

By Order,

H. V. RAMASVAMI,

Secretary to Government,
General Department.

ERRATUM.

No. L. 3488—L. B. 132-32-6, DATED 21ST NOVEMBER 1932.

Between the words "does" and "include" occurring in line 4 of letter No. L. 3410—L. B. 132-32-3, dated 15th November 1932, to the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, issuing certain instructions regarding the preparation of the list of voters for the District Board Elections, appearing on page 318, Part I of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 17th November 1932, the word "not" may be inserted.

By Order,

H. V. RAMASVAMI,

Secretary to Government,
General Department.